



The USSR and Ireland lacked horns in a recent World Cup elimination game. Photo by Andrii Knyozov

More for finals

The USSR football squad, playing in Group B, took another step towards the World Cup final last Wednesday by beating Ireland 2-0 in Moscow's Central Lenin Stadium. Now to go to Mexico they need at least to draw their final elimination game against Norway in Mos-

cow on October 30. Incidentally, Norway has lost 1-5 to Denmark.

According to experts the USSR and Denmark will be among the 24 finalists to contend for the World Cup next summer in Mexico.

England beat Turkey 5-0 and

Portugal edged West Germany 1-0 in an away game to join another 11 finalists — Italy, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Canada, Spain, Hungary, West Germany, Bulgaria and Poland. Belgium and Holland, who placed second in their respective groups, will vie for another final berth. In their first encounter in Brussels Belgium won 1-0.

Tennis

A draw in London pitted the USSR against Yugoslavia in the first round of the 1986 Davis Cup. The match will be played on March 7-9 next year in Yugoslavia.

The other pairs are Mexico-West Germany, Ecuador-United States, New Zealand-Australia, Britain-Spain, India-Czechoslovakia, Italy-Paraguay and Denmark-Sweden (the second teams will play away games).

Vásquez Raña: sever contacts with Pretoria

The President of the Executive Committee of the association of national Olympic committees, Mario Vásquez Raña of Mexico, has urged that the next stage of Grand Prix auto racing in South Africa be abandoned, AP reports. Speaking at a Lisbon

Committee meeting, he said the Olympic movement condemns any form of cooperation with South Africa and uses all its influence to end contacts by individual sports organizations with the apartheid state.



The Central Navy Club threatened Moscow University poets in a water polo USSR Cup match which they won 9-7 to enter the finals. Four finalists will clash in Moscow on November 20-December 1 for the title.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

New world champion

Irina Soldatova from Cheboksary and the Soviet women's team have won the world archery championship. According to reports by foreign news agencies, at the event in Seoul 20-year-old Soldatova used 250 arrows to total 2,595 points. Lyudmila Arzhannikova, also of the USSR, came second with 2,509 points.

The man's individual winner Richard McKinney of the US tot-

CAC break away

There are uncompromising competitions at all levels in the USSR national ice-hockey championship. Only the defending champions CAC have established a five-point gap from their nearest rivals, Moscow Dynamo, who placed second last year. CAC are the only side which have not lost a single point in the first eight rounds of the championship, while the other participants are only one or two points apart of one another.

True, CAC had to struggle to prevail over long-standing rivals Moscow Dynamo and Spartak. They had it especially tough in edging Dynamo 2-1. Like last year, Spartak's performance is very inconsistent, with alternating brilliant wins and humiliating losses. Their 4-3 win over Moscow Dynamo inspired their fans a lot but then came a series of losses, includ-

Kasparov resorts to new tactics

In the world chess championship, Garry Kasparov is leading 5-3 against the defending champion, Anatoly Karpov. He took the lead by winning the 16th game, and now he has drawn the 17th.

To the surprise of the experts, the first ten minutes of the game were a repetition of the 12th game in which the contender, playing Black, resorted at the eighth move to continuation which is completely new in this version of the Sicilian defence. In the 12th game, Karpov gave back Kasparov sacrificed pawn and was content with a draw. So strong was the factor of the unexpected move. Playing White in the 16th game again the defending champion opted for the same version having evidently analysed it with his assistants and finding an "anti-Kasparov" could be that they had been rather hasty about their analysis? In the opinion of the leading gurus, Kasparov's novelty would require more time.

In any case, the new way suggested by the champion after

the first ten moves came as a surprise to the contender who has devised an undoubtedly profound version. That Karpov decided to refrain unlike in the 12th game from returning the "sacred" pawn, did not improve the situation but rather troubled. Having sacrificed his "queen", Black received more than sufficient compensation in terms of position. White's pieces (Rook and Knight) became paralysed, whereas Black's Rooks and Knights, especially the one on D3, captured dominant positions. In the end the contender developed an attack with the threat of a mate in the end, and Karpov resigned after only two moves, finding himself in a hopeless position.

In the 17th game, the rivals continued their tactical dispute in the Nimzo-Indian defence, which was played for the fifth time. They agreed to a draw only after exhausting all possibilities of gaining initiative. There are only seven games left to go.

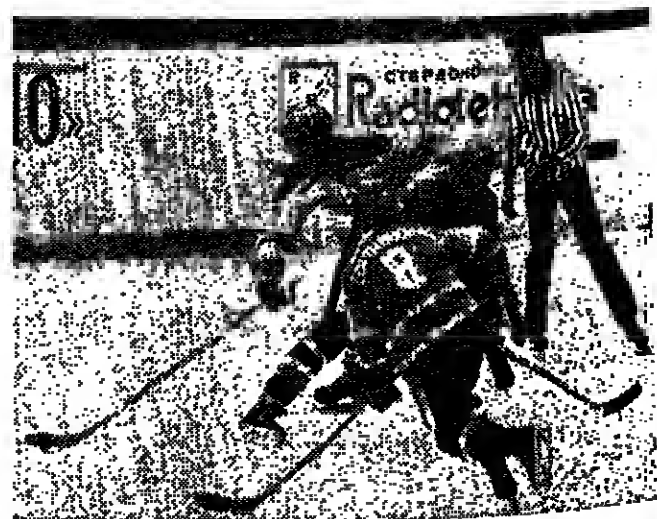
Viktor BARKIN, chess observer

ing a 0-2 defeat by Chelyabinsk Traktor, who have got off to a bad start in the championship. It looks like Spartak need to raise playing standards to become consistent.

Riga Dynamo are doing quite well this year. They were third after eight rounds and only a point behind Moscow Dynamo. Their head coach Vladimir Yurzinov, who also coaches the national line-up, has committed

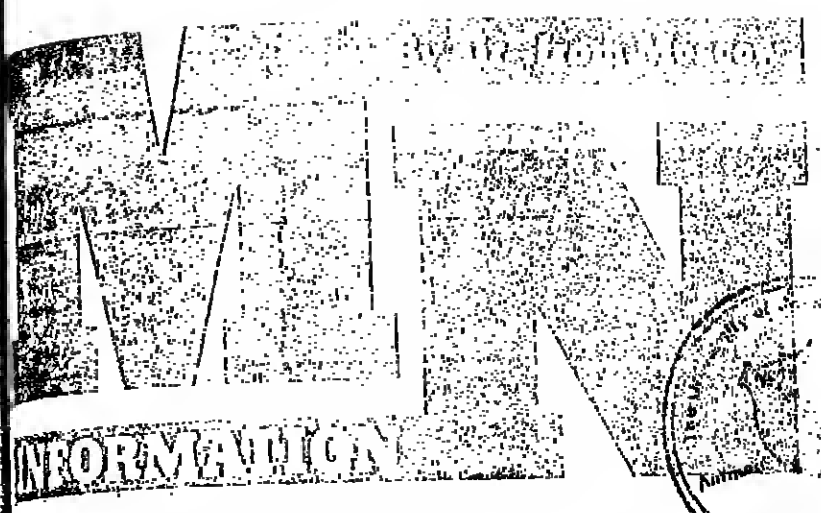
several promising youngsters to action and so far they are living up to his expectation. Much scepticism was voiced over the prospects of Vokresensk Khimik on the eve of the championship. By some last tradition the team again lost some strong players — as many as 13 of them — and yet are doing moderately well.

Alexander BUTSENIN



Moscow Spartak and Dynamo ice-hockey teams in action.

Photo by Boris Koutsev



Price 5 kopeks

Soviet delegation leaves for Sofia

Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Korotchev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow for Sofia to attend a regular meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw

member-states. The delegation includes Andrey Gromyko, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Vyacheslav Rykov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The delegation will also include the Chairman of the CPSU Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergei Sokolov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee and Defence Minister of the USSR, Konstantin Gerasimov, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Ambassador, Foreign Trade Representative of the USSR.

'Moscow Autumn' festival continues

The 7th "Moscow Autumn" music festival is still in progress. Taking part are representatives of all genres of music from pop songs to symphonies and operas. However, special mention should be made of new compositions for brass bands the interest in which is growing in our days, as well as a peculiar penitence of pioneers of music for children and adolescents. And, by the way, there are not only songs, but also chamber and symphonic pieces for young audiences as well.

Music played at the festival is written by composers of different generations — well-established authors and those making their first steps in the art. Most compositions will be played for the first time.

The festival participants include well-known soloists and professional and amateur companies of Moscow, city and re-



From left to right: the leader of the Novosibirsk Choir B. Pevzner, conductor V. Fodosev, composer Ye. Lashinov, author of the program, "The Birth of Eternity", performed at the festival and soloist A. Mikhedevsky of the Musical Theatre named after Stanislavsky and Nemtsovich Denchenko.

gion, as well as guests from Latvia and Sverdlovsk. Broad discussions on October 25 of all the music played will mark the conclusion of the festival.

Against outer space militarization

Vienne. An international symposium which discussed the peaceful and military uses of outer space has concluded here. Held by the International Institute for Peace, it was attended by scientists and experts from Europe, the United States and Japan. The Soviet delegation was led by Academician R. Z.

Sagdeyev, Director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The participants discussed the dangerous consequences of proliferation of nuclear weapons into space and deliberated on ways of preventing it. They countered the arguments of

(Continued on page 2)

USSR Days in Mannheim

Mannheim. USSR Days have drawn to a close in this major industrial and cultural centre of the West. The Days were a political event marking the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and West Germany and the 15th anniversary of the Moscow Treaty. In all, nearly 120 various activities were organized to give the people of Mannheim, Heidelberg and other places in West Germany a taste of Soviet life.

Germany the opportunity to learn about the peaceful Soviet foreign policy, the Soviet way of life and the country's scientific and cultural achievements. Tens of thousands of West Germans attended the events of the Days, which lasted for one month. The programme was extensive and colorful. There were shows, exhibitions, in the peaceful exploration of outer space, and life in Soviet Siberia.

Kherson shipyards honour Indira Gandhi

The USSR state flag has been hoisted on a new Soviet lighter carrier named after the late Indian leader Indira Gandhi. The shipyard, which has completed 22,000 tonnes of cargo and bulk cargo shipbuilding, is now working on the construction of a new 1,000-tonne lighter. With a speed of nearly 10 knots, the lighter carries the most modern navigation equipment and an unlimited range. The shipyard is also working on the construction of other ships for the Indian Navy and other countries in South-East Asia.

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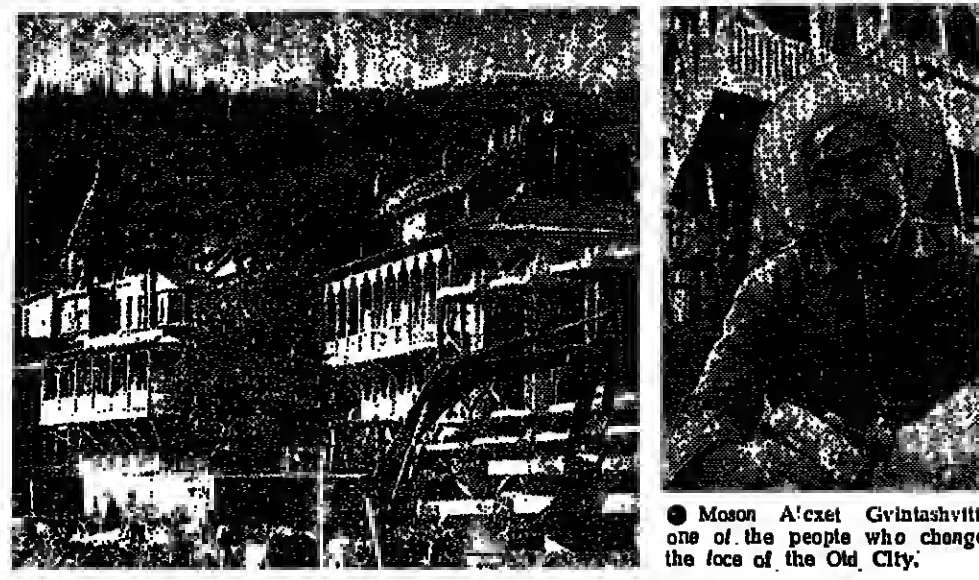
Round the Soviet Union

● A DEPOSIT OF CONSTRUCTION STONE WITH A DECORATIVE QUALITY NO INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE FAMOUS ARMENIAN TUFF, HAS BEEN PROSPECTED IN THE CNEQEM CANYON, KABARDINO-BALKARIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS). Due to its hardness it can be used both for facing and building houses. The facades of such buildings will not require additional finishing work. Specialists believe that the new deposit will meet the region's requirements for many years.

● PROBLEMS OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS OF THE SEA BED WERE DISCUSSED AT THE FIFTH SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM, WHICH HAS COME TO A CLOSE IN KHASBOYEV (SOVIET FAR EAST). Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Magadan and Japanese universities took part in the discussions that lasted six days. Soviet-Japanese cooperation in this sphere has been going on for 15 years. The existing friendly ties between scientists of the two countries promise the successful study of marginal seas — one of the major problems in the science about the Earth.

● SOLAR ENERGY HAS PUT INTO OPERATION A UNIQUE 130-KILOMETRE-LONG TV BRIDGE CONNECTING THE CITY OF GURIEV AND FORT SHEVCHENKO ON THE MANGVOLAK PENINSULA (THE CASPIAN SEA). The new relay line has begun to transmit TV programmes. The power capacity of its solar generators is enough not only for relaying TV broadcasts in the daytime but also for accumulating energy for evening programmes.

TBILISI'S OLD QUARTERS



● Moson A'xet Gvinashvili, one of the people who change the face of the Old City.

Like a human being, any city has its unique features and appearance. Those who have visited Tbilisi describe it as a gentle, cosy and friendly city. The people of Tbilisi are well known for their careful attitude to the past and this is why the city, despite its rapid growth, remains unique.

For ten years now restoration work is continuing in Tbilisi's historical centre known as Old City. Its streets are filled with colourful crowds of participants and guests of the "Tbilisi" festival held every October. The restorers have preserved not only individual architectural ensembles, but have recreated the historical appearance of the entire Old City quarters. However, these have not turned into mere relics of the past. The restored buildings now accommodate a puppet theatre, a gallery of children's pictures, and a number of art salons as well as libraries, small restaurants, and wine cellars. A young theatrical studio gives performances in "Melekh", a 13th-century church. Some of the houses which have been most painstakingly restored are still used as comfortable dwellings.



NEW MATERIAL FROM SLAG

Specialists at a ferroalloy works in Nikopol (the Ukraine) have devised a way to directly process melted slag into a material known as slagolite, which is as firm as cast iron. Slabs made of the material are used in place of costly and weighty materials in building oil and

gas pipelines. It can also be used to make decorative materials resembling Jasper and marble.

The republic's industry increasingly uses low-waste and waste-free processes and new construction materials instead of raw materials in high demand.

Now there are 11 plants in the Ukraine recycling scrap cotton. As many as 21 plants are under construction to produce non-spun materials, linoleum, drain pipes, retortable containers and other articles from waste and scrap products. Since the start of the current five-year period (1981) the Ukraine has produced linoleum worth 13.5 billion roubles from 550 million tonnes of recycled products.

HILLSIDE TRACTOR

A tractor capable of working on steep slopes has been built at the Minsk tractor plant in Byelorussia.

As a basis for it the serial machine Belarus (well known in many countries) was used. To undertake a wide range of agricultural works on previously

inaccessible lands, the new universal tractor is geared in such a way that its front wheels seem to copy the relief of the land it works on. Each of its wheels can go up and down to a certain level while the driver's cabin retains its horizontal position.

Electric loco hauls 10,000 tonnes

Following its successful test at a plant in Novosibirsk (Southern Russia), the new Soviet VI-86 "T" electric locomotive will be able to haul trains weighing over 10 thousand tonnes. It will be tested operationally on the North Caucasus railway. It is to run a total of 5,000 kilometres on that track.

The designers of the new model were the first in the Soviet Union to use an asynchronous traction engine. It greatly increases the electric locomotive's traction power and speed, requires three times less copper and 20 per cent less labour input for its production. The engine will also be easier to service. With up to 11 million tonnes of cargo hauled daily by Soviet railways and the demand still growing, a greater density of rail and freight capacity are required. The new super-locomotives are specifically designed to meet these needs.

Dniester waters Irrigate the Crimea

A new leg of the 400-kilometre-long Northern Crimean canal which is fed by the Dniester has been commissioned. This man-made waterway stretching across the steppe of the Crimean Peninsula, is used to irrigate 335 thousand hectares of fields, gardens and vineyards.

The new 42-kilometre-long leg runs across the driest western part of the peninsula. It will help improve the supply of drinking water to Simferopol. Several other and several projects in the south of the Crimea. With 80 thousand hectares of land irrigated by this canal, farmers are expected to increase their agricultural produce four times more than what these arid lands yield now.

Linguists from many countries meet together

Studies and research in the Indo-European languages are being carried out at an international conference of specialists in languages which is taking place in Vilnius, the capital of the Lithuanian Republic.

It was attended by 14 countries.

It was the first time that so many specialists in Indo-European languages met together.

The Lithuanian and Latvian languages are the oldest in this family of languages. They have changed less in the course of centuries than other languages since the Baltic tribes stayed on the principal migration routes. Comparing these two languages with others, scientists trace the evolution of the Indo-European language branch to enrich our knowledge of the historical past.

Topics to visit

about motor-cycles

with exhibits on the history of motor-cycles in the Polytechnical Museum, the oldest in Moscow. Visitors will see the first mass-produced motor carriage, the Russian, Indian, and Hammer motor-cycles at the dawn of motor-cycling and the fullest section of the exhibit.

It is devoted to Soviet motor-cycles. It starts with the L-300 made at the Prolet plant — the first Soviet serial model of the thirties, and ends with modern Soviet models such as Ish-Planete-Sport, trial and Dniester.

On display are also the first number plates, spark-plugs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the first helmets, glasses...

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Science and technology

VERSATILE COMPUTER

At the Institute of electronic control machines in Moscow, a versatile computing centre has been designed to take care of emergencies of energy systems.

The SM-1420 automated system for control of board management monitors the distribution of load at each section of electric transmission lines hundreds and even thousands of

kilometres in length. The system comprises two computers operating in tandem, with a standby taking over when in case the operating one breaks down.

The new set of computing equipment has vast possibilities. It can be used to control assembly lines of motorworks, nuclear and thermal power stations, oil fields and scientific experiments.

Oxygen starvation

AND HUMAN VITALITY

It has become customary to think that patients suffering from serious diseases require a good portion of pure oxygen.

The staff members at Moscow's Second Medical College came after Pirogov have come to the conclusion, however, that in some cases it is even necessary to lower the oxygen content found in normal air.

With oxygen making up about 21 per cent of it, physicians give a patient a gas mixture with 15 and sometimes 10 per cent oxygen content.

What is the use of oxygen starvation? Oxygen content gradually decreases alongside with atmospheric pressure, thus limiting mountainous conditions. As a result hidden vital forces are awakened in the human body. After a few treatments the blood pressure of hypertension patients becomes lower, while those suffering from hypotension, on the contrary, have their blood pressure raised.

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VIEWPOINT

PROGRAMME FOR QUALITY GOODS AND SERVICES

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It is with great interest and satisfaction that the Soviet people have been reading the Programme which has been published in the newspapers. The content of this document is of immediate concern to every family. Many problems which the Soviet people encounter in their daily lives arise because the quality of some goods is not sufficiently high, choice is less and there are shortcomings in the sphere of trade and everyday services.

There was a time when other important things prevailed as from nurturing these difficulties. At first — towards the end of the twenties and in the early thirties — all our efforts were concentrated on industrialization, and after 1941 on the struggle against the fascists and reconstruction of what had been destroyed in the war. The shortages of goods and services were thus considered inevitable.

However, the situation has been gradually changing. The real per capita incomes double every fifteen years. Demand in the range and quality of goods as well as in the services has considerably risen and the lag in this sphere has been more glaring, painful. Yet it should be regarded as a valid consideration that the supply of goods and services has been growing much faster than in any other time in the past. Today Soviet retail shops sell almost twice as many goods as in 1970, while the volume of services available to the population has grown almost three times.

Nevertheless, the demand has been growing even faster. Measures to eliminate the gap between supply and demand had been taken in the past and though they yielded tangible results, they were neither comprehensive nor consistent. This urged Soviet planners in work out the Comprehensive Programme in question, the target quotas of which will be incorporated into the next three five-year development plans. The Programme encompasses all aspects of the problem — all the way from scientific and technological progress in industries producing consumer goods to the training of skilled personnel for such industries, from improvements in retail trade and establishments dealing with services to the study of demands from production increases to constant improvements in the quality and variety of goods.

Sights are set high. By the year 1990, the country is to increase the output of non-food items at least 1.3 times and the volume of paid services 1.3-1.4 times. By the year 2000, both figures are expected to double at an essentially new qualitative level. This is, perhaps, the most important thing. Today, some goods are still in short supply, while others which are not in demand, keep piling up in warehouses. That is why the Comprehensive Programme gives priority not to quantitative production growth but to a radical improvement in quality that would appropriately satisfy consumers' interests. The same applies to the services quality and variety in this sphere are considered imperative. Implementation of the Comprehensive Programme is to be a task for both the Party and the entire state. This guarantees its success.

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The magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SANOBOBRASOVANIYE* about the results of an all-Union poll held recently by the Institute of Sociological Research at the USSR Academy of Sciences in different parts of the country. One of the questions asked was "Do you, on the whole, lead a good, satisfactory, or bad life?" Only two per cent of the people polled said they led unsatisfactory lives. A more substantive analysis of the answers given by those who evaluate their life as unsatisfactory, depending on their sex, age, family status or living conditions, has shown that this self-evaluation is based on diverse individual peculiarities in one's life style. It turns out that most of those who are not pleased with their lives are single old-age pensioners, members of families torn by conflicts, young parents with several children and low incomes, etc.

The magazine further writes that among those questioned, 80 per cent declared that all or most of the people around them are confident of the future while 84.4 per cent believe that one can achieve happiness in life only through honest work. An overwhelming majority of the people polled are sure that their aspirations will come true.

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All people of goodwill hold the same views, after all, she says. Whatever differences might divide them, honest people of most diverse nationalities and in very different countries follow the same scale of human values. They all hate lies, oppression, greed, cruelty and hypocrisy, they value sincerely, friendliness, honour and responsibility, sympathy, selflessness, courage and kindness. Such is the position of all progressive foreign writers. Literary works have an immense role to play in rapprochement among peoples, in their striving to learn and understand each other better, concludes the translator.

POWER BRIDGE

IZVESTIA reports that the world's first ever 1,150 kV power line has gone into operation from Sakhalin, a lush-and-power complex in northern Koschik, to Kachikiev, a distance of 497 kilometres. It is the first unit in a giant line to link power stations of this fuel-and-energy complex with the Ural.

A feature of the country's geography is that most of the power consumers are in the European part while most of the fuel and power

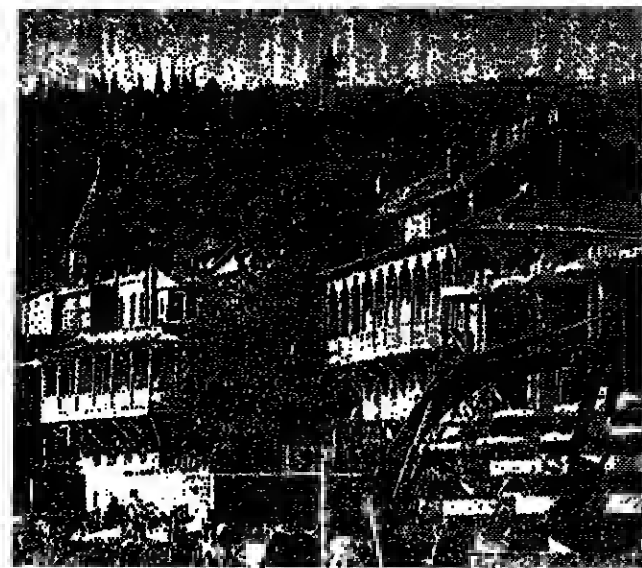
Round the Soviet Union

● A DEPOSIT OF CONSTRUCTION STONE WITH A DECORATIVE QUALITY NO INFERIOR TO THAT OF THE FAMOUS ARMEHIAH TUP, HAS BEEN PROSPECTED IN THE CHECHEM CANYON, KABARDINO-BALKARIA (AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE NORTHERN CAUCASUS). Due to its hardness it can be used both for facing and building houses. The facades of such buildings will not require additional finishing work. Specialists believe that the new deposit will meet the region's requirements for many years.

● PROBLEMS OF GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS OF THE SEA BED WERE DISCUSSED AT THE FIFTH SOVIET-JAPANESE SYMPOSIUM, WHICH HAS COME TO A CLOSE IN KHABAROVSK (SOVIET FAR EAST). Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Mogadan and Japanese universities took part in the discussions that lasted six days. Soviet-Japanese cooperation in this sphere has been going on for 15 years. The existing friendly ties between scientists of the two countries promote the successful study of marginal seas — one of the major problems in the science about the Earth.

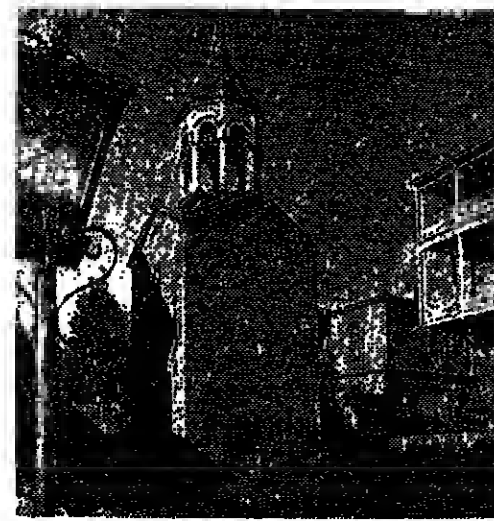
● SOLAR ENERGY HAS PUT INTO OPERATION A UNIQUE 130-KILOMETRE-LONG TV BRIDGE CONNECTING THE CITY OF GURIEV AND FORT SHEVCHENKO ON THE MAHOYSHLAK PENINSULA (THE CASPIAN SEA). The new relay line has begun to transmit TV programmes. The power capacity of its solar generators is enough not only for relaying TV broadcasts in the daytime but also for accumulating energy for evening programmes.

TBILISI'S OLD QUARTERS



Like a human being, any city has its unique features and appearance. Those who have visited Tbilisi describe it as a gentle, cosy and friendly city. The people of Tbilisi are well known for their careful attitude to the past and this is why the city, despite its rapid growth, remains unique.

For ten years now restoration work is continuing in Tbilisi's historical centre known as Old City. Its streets are filled with colourful crowds of participants and guests of the "Tbilisi" carnival held every October. The restorers have preserved not only individual architectural ensembles, but have recreated the historical appearance of the entire Old City quarters. However, these have not turned into mere relics of the past. The restored buildings now accommodate a puppet theatre, a gallery of children's pictures, and a number of art salons as well as libraries, small restaurants, and wine cellars. A young theatrical studio gives performances in "Metekhi", a 13th-century church. Some of the houses which have been most painstakingly restored are still used as comfortable dwellings.



● Meson Altsat Gvishviliti, one of the people who change the face of the Old City.

Electric loco hauls 10,000 tonnes

Following its successful test at a plant in Novosibirsk (Southern Russia), the new Soviet VI-65 electric locomotive will be able to haul trains weighing over 10,000 tonnes. It will be tested on the North Caucasus railway. It is to run a total of 5,000 kilometres on that line.

The designers of the new model were the first in the Soviet Union to use an asynchronous traction engine. It greatly increases the electric locomotive's traction power and speed, requires three times less copper and 20 per cent less labour input for its production. The engine will also be easier to service. With up to 11 million tonnes of cargo hauled daily by Soviet railways and the demand still growing, a greater density of traffic and freight capacity are required. The new super-locomotives are specifically designed to meet this need.

Dnieper waters irrigate the Crimea

A new leg of the 400-kilometre-long Northern Crimean canal which is led by the Dnieper, has been commissioned. This man-made waterway stretching across the steppes of the Crimean Peninsula, is used to irrigate 335 thousand hectares of fields, gardens and vineyards.

The new 42-kilometre-long leg runs across the direct current part of the peninsula. It will help improve the supply of drinking water to Simferopol, Sevastopol, and several resorts in the south of the Crimea. With 80 thousand hectares of land irrigated by this canal, farmers are expected to increase their agricultural produce four times more than what these arid lands yield now.

HILLSIDE TRACTOR

A tractor capable of working on steep slopes has been built at the Minsk tractor plant in Byelorussia.

As a basis for it the serial machine Belarus (well known in many countries) was used. To undertake a wide range of agricultural works on previously

inaccessible lands, the new universal tractor is geared in such a way that its front wheels seem to copy the relief of the land. It works on. Each of its wheels can go up and down to a certain level while the driver's cabin retains its horizontal position.

Now there are 11 plants in the Ukraine recycling scrap cotton. As many as 21 plants are under construction to produce non-spun materials, linoleum, drain pipes, returnable containers and other articles from waste and scrap products. Since the start of the current five-year period (1981) the Ukraine has produced items worth 13.5 billion roubles from 550 million tonnes of recycled products.

gas pipelines. It can also be used to make decorative materials resembling jasper and marble. The republic's industry increasingly uses low-waste and waste-free processes and new construction materials instead of raw materials in high demand.

NEW MATERIAL FROM SLAG

Specialists at a ferroalloy works in Nikopol (the Ukraine) have devised a way to directly process melted slag into a material known as slagolite, which is as firm as cast iron. Slabs made of the material are used in place of costly mud weight materials in building oil and

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500 kV lines — a cumbersome and costly venture. On the other hand, a 1,150 kV line can convey up to 5,000,000 kilowatts, simultaneously reducing by half the cost of wire, metal, foundations, construction and assembly work. It will also cut by half transmission energy losses and take up 2.6 times less land for electric lines.

This revolutionary undertaking, both in this country and abroad, required new technologies, assemblies and materials. During the 12th Five-Year Development Plan period several 1,150 kV AC power lines will be built to link Siberia with Kazakhstan and the Urals, writes the newspaper.

GRAPES REPLACE PILLS

Grapes help man overcome almost twenty illnesses, according to doctors of Dnieper, a sanatorium where "the gift of the vine" are widely used for therapy. Grapes of honey-coloured Pears of Sobol, early Hovuz Muscat, and fuses from all sorts of grapes are included, three times a day, on the menu of the patients. The doctor who came to this sanatorium in Moldavia. At the Dnieper, who come to this sanatorium in Moldavia. At the Dnieper, who come to this sanatorium in Moldavia. At the Dnieper, who come to this sanatorium in Moldavia.

Ampliotherapy, or treatment by means of grapes is called by doctors, helps cure multiple sclerosis and high blood pressure, writes N. L. Mikhailovskiy in the newspaper *SOVIETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA*. "It is our observation that very few of the 180 patients and patients who have been to the Dnieper sanatorium need any sick leave, after therapy, and there is a sharp reduction in attacks of chronic diseases among people who used to go on sick leave for several months a year. Specialists of this unique therapeutic centre have discovered in grapes at least 130 compounds which have favourable effects on health."

Philologists from many countries meet together

The latest studies and research into Indo-European languages were discussed at an international conference of specialists in these languages which took place in Vilnius, capital of the Baltic Republic of Lithuania. It was attended by delegates from 14 countries. The hall of the world's philologists now speak Indo-European languages. The Lithuanian and Latvian languages are the oldest in this family of languages. They have changed less in the course of centuries than other languages since the Baltic tribes stayed off the principal migration routes. Comparing these two languages with others, scientists trace the evolution of the Indo-European language branch to enrich our knowledge of the historical past.

Science and technology

VERSATILE COMPUTER

At the Institute of electronic control machines in Moscow, a versatile computing centre has been designed to take care of emergencies of energy systems. The SM-1420 automated system for control board management monitors the distribution of load at each section of electric transmission lines hundreds and even thousands of

kilometres in length. The system comprises two computers operating in tandem, with a standby taking over when the other one breaks down.

The new set of computing equipment has vast possibilities. It can be used to control assembly lines at motorworks, nuclear and thermal power stations, oil fields and scientific experiments.

OXYGEN STARVATION AND HUMAN VITALITY

It has become customary to think that patients suffering from serious diseases require a good portion of pure oxygen. The staff members at Moscow's Second Medical College named after Pirogov have come to the conclusion, however, that in some cases it is even necessary to lower the oxygen content found in normal air. With oxygen making up about 21 per cent of it, physicians give a patient a gas mixture with 15 and sometimes 10 per cent oxygen content.

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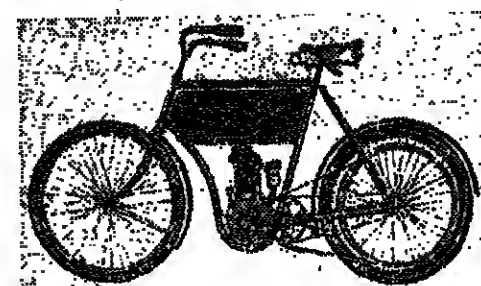
Places to visit

All about motor-cycles

A hall with exhibits on the history of motor-cycles has opened at the Polytechnical Museum, one of the oldest in Moscow. Visitors will see the world's first mass-produced motor carriage built in the 1880s, the first motor-cycles produced at the dawn of motorcar construction.



First Soviet serial model of motor-cycle 1920 (1929).



● Kossiy motor-cycle (1903).

Lithuania is devoted to Soviet motor-cycles. It starts with the I-300 made at the Promet plant — the first Soviet serial model of the thirties, and ends with modern Soviet models such as the Planeta-Sport, Ural and Dnepr. On display are also the first number plates, spark-plugs of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the first helmets, glasses...

Other nurseries on Pacific Islands

Nurseries for breeding sea turtles are being set up on the islands of the Pacific.

These open-air enclosures shelter the favourite food — fish — built at natural hermitages. Successful experiments have been carried out to breed turtles to feed others. The nurseries include research facilities, acclimatization cages, and other facilities. One other has precious fish and sea turtles of the Pacific. It has up to 120 thousand fish and sea turtles of the Pacific.

Road into history

This road is of great value. Road vehicles are being built at a new plant in the old town of the Republic of Armenia. The plant is linked to the town of Yerevan with a tunnel through the mountains. The plant is linked to the town of Yerevan with a tunnel through the mountains. The plant is linked to the town of Yerevan with a tunnel through the mountains.

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The most popular Soviet colleges and universities

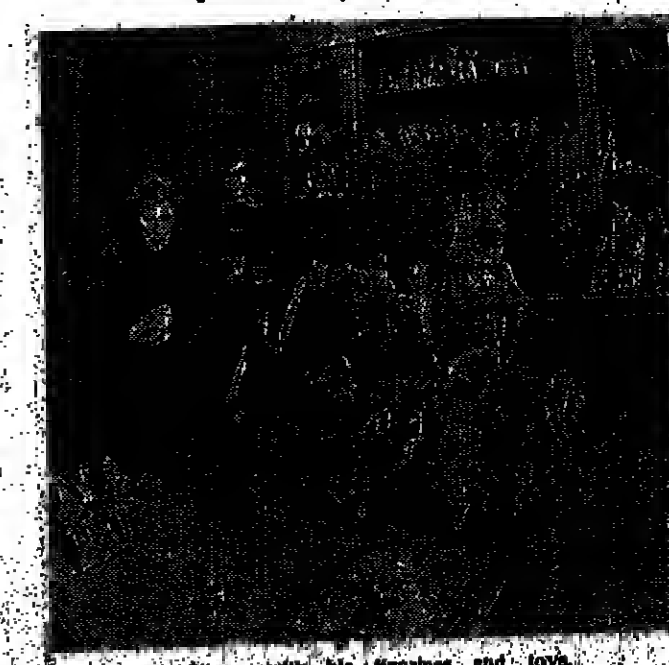
About 1.1 million young people have successfully passed their entrance examinations this year to become students in the country's 892 higher learning establishments.

Universities (in particular the leading ones) and medical colleges traditionally account for a major share of applicants, according to Genodiy Yagodin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education. Specialties with bias to

the creation and use of flexible automated production systems, computers and microprocessors, industrial electronics and radio engineering also enjoy a particularly great popularity now. The number of those competing for entrance into teacher training colleges has grown due mostly to the large-scale school reform now underway and which is also aimed at making the teaching profession more prestigious and improving the financial position of this category of specialists (their salary is currently being raised by 30 to 35 per cent on the average). Competition in the art colleges — theatre, cinematography, painting — is traditionally tight.

Over 850 thousand people graduated from Soviet colleges and universities this year with each of them getting a job. As a rule college graduates can choose from several jobs.

Folk-style figurines and toys



● Genodiy Blinov with his figurines and toys.

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The Comprehensive Programme also sets the goal of increasing the quality of goods and services. This is achieved by the introduction of modern scientific and technological progress into the production of consumer goods and services.

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